WEST Search History

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DATE: Wednesday, April 21, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L19	L2 same angiogen$	5
☐	L18	6017926.pn.	2
☐	L17	6007980.pn..pn.	2
☐	L16	5973120.pn.	2
☐	L15	5856184.pn.	2
☐	L14	5766591.pn.	2
☐	L13	5753230.pn.	2
☐	L12	5731192.pn.	2
☐	L11	5691182.pn.	2
☐	L10	5593900.pn.	2
☐	L9	5567609.pn.	2
☐	L8	5114840.pn.	2
☐	L7	5114840	14
	DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L6	US-5424408-A.did.	1
	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L5	l2 same NC1	5
☐	L4	L3 same NC1	2
☐	L3	L2 same (fragment$ or antigen)	35
☐	L2	(alpha adj 3) same IV same collagen	56
☐	L1	Kalluri-Raghuram.in.	5

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

h e b b cg b chh e f c e h

FILE 'DISSABS, 1MOBILITY, AGRICOLA, AQUASCI, BIOTECHNO, COMPENDEX, COMPUAB, CONF, CONFSCI, ELCOM, HEALSAFE, IMSDRUGCONF, LIFESCI, OCEAN, MEDICONF, PASCAL, PAPERCHEM2, POLLUAB, SOLIDSTATE, ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, ANABSTR, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, ...' ENTERED AT 09:39:36 ON 21 APR 2004

E KALLURI RAGHURAM?/AU

L1 10 S E1 OR E2 OR E4 OR E5

L2 745 S ((ALPHA (A) 3) (S) (IV (A) COLLAGEN?) (S) NC1)

L3 319 S L2 (S) (FRAGMENT? OR ANTIGEN?)

L4 0 S L1 AND L3

L5 166 S L2 (S)(ANGIOGEN? OR TUMOR)

L6 130 DUP REM L5 (36 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

EXAMPLE 1:

Please scan 60/126,175

Anti-tumor and anti-angiogeneis activity of a fragment of tumstatin in human xenograft model of renal cell carcinoma in nude mice.

In order to test a fragment of NC1 domain for anti-tumor and angiogenesis, we used a fragment of tumstatin which had a N-terminal deletion of 18 amino acids (Kalluri et al JBC, 1996, see attached paper). This domain was as active as tumstatin it self **(Figure 1)**. No significant difference was observed in the tumor inhibiting ability of tumstatin and tumstatin fragment (protein sequence "within the NC1 domain and not consisting of" **(Figure 1)**.

EXAMPLE 2:

Chimeric soluble arrestin, canstatin and tumstatin produced in E coli periplasmic space.

We show a diagram revealing the cloning strategy for arrestin, canstatin, and tumstatin. Each molecule was cloned into pET-22b using BamHI and HindIII restriction sites. This adds several amino acids at the N terminus of the protein, namely Met, Asp, Ile, Gly, Ile, Asn, Ser, and Asp. At the C terminus, Lys, Leu, Ala, Ala, Ala, Leu, Glu and a 6 His tag are added. Therefore, we have generated a soluble chimeric molecule for arrestin, canstatin, and tumstatin. **Figure 2: (A, B, C, D and E)** We have used the pET-22b vector for bacterial expression of arrestin, canstatin, and tumstatin. This vector carries an N-terminal pelB signal sequence for potential periplasmic localization. We have successfully expressed our proteins in this system and isolated it in a soluble form in PBS. We estimate approximately 40% of our protein is in the pellet and 60% in the soluble form isolated from the periplasmic fractions.